

Overexpression of her - 2 / neu in human prostate cancer and benign hyperplasia.

Gu K; Mes-Masson A M; Gauthier J; Saad F
Centre de Recherche Louis-Charles Simard/Institut de cancer de Montreal,
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Overexpression of the **neu** oncprotein has been described in several tumor models including breast and **prostate cancer**. Overexpression of **neu** has been reported to have prognostic significance in certain tumors but controversy continues regarding the role and frequency of **neu overexpression** in prostatic cancer. The objectives of the study were twofold. First, to characterize **neu** expression in **prostate cancer** in comparison to benign prostatic hyperplasia. Second, to determine whether **neu** expression correlates with Gleason grade in **prostate cancer**. Thirty-nine **prostate** cancers obtained from radical prostatectomy specimens and 10 benign prostatic hyperplasia specimens were included in the study. Specimens were formalin fixed and paraffin-embodied. **neu** expression was studied by immunohistochemical staining using a monoclonal **neu** specific AB-3 antibody. All 39 specimens (100%) of **prostate cancer** showed positive immunostaining of variable degree while 2 (20%) benign prostatic hyperplasia specimens showed positive staining. Thus, **neu** oncogene is **overexpressed** in localized **prostate cancer** compared to benign prostatic hyperplasia. The degree of **neu** immunostaining did not correlate with Gleason grade and there appeared to be a tendency towards an inverse relationship. The prognostic significance of the varying **overexpression** is unknown.

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C-ERBB-2 ONCOPROTEIN OVEREXPRESSION IN UTERINE CERVIX CARCINOMA
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INDEPENDENT PROGNOSTIC MARKER BECAUSE IT OCCURS LATE IN THE DISEASE (Abstract Available)

Author(s): COSTA MJ; WALLS J; TRELFFORD JD

Corporate Source: UNIV CALIF DAVIS, MED CTR, DEPT PATHOL, BLDG PAT 1, 2315
STOCKTON BLVD/SACRAMENTO//CA/95817; UNIV CALIF DAVIS, MED CTR, DEPT
OBSTET & GYNECOL/SACRAMENTO//CA/95817

Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY, 1995, V104, N6 (DEC), P
634-642

ISSN: 0002-9173

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: The c-erbB-2 proto-oncogene (HER - 2 / neu) codes for a transmembrane, tyrosine kinase, 185 kD oncoprotein (p185(erbB2)), which is related to the epidermal growth factor receptor, p185(erbB2) overexpression occurs in carcinomas at many sites, including the uterine cervix, and predicts poor clinical outcome. The authors hypothesize that p185(erbB2) immunohistochemistry will provide additional information in the evaluation of uterine cervix carcinomas with glandular differentiation (CCGD), a difficult and more frequent clinical problem. Paraffin sections from 82 CCGDs including 41 pure adenocarcinomas and 41 adenosquamous carcinomas (7 glassy cell predominant and 34 exhibiting a gland forming component) are immunostained with anti-p185(erbB2) (CB11 monoclonal, Novacastra Laboratories, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK). Seventy-seven percent of CCGDs exhibit p185(erbB2) immunoreactivity with distinct plasma membrane localization (M) in 50%, the remaining 27% show cytoplasmic staining only, Adjacent benign tissue is negative. The p185(erbB2) Staining intensity and distribution is as follows: 54.9% strong diffuse (SD, greater than or equal to 50% cells positive) with 40.2% M, 17.1% strong focal (SF, <50% cells positive) with 9.8% M, and 4.9% weak with no M. Immunoreactivity occurs in both squamous and glandular areas of adenosquamous carcinomas. Endometrioid histology is associated with absence of p185(erbB2) (P <.01); all other histopathologic features show no association, Follow-up information is available in 77 patients:

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11/3,K,AB/5 (Item 2 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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04514626 Genuine Article#: TJ447 Number of References: 48

Title: PAPILLOMAVIRUS, P53 ALTERATION, AND PRIMARY-CARCINOMA OF THE VULVA
(Abstract Available)

Author(s): PILOTTI S; DAMATO L; DELLATORRE G; DONGHI R; LONGONI A; GIAROLA M; SAMPIETRO G; DEPALO G; PIEROTTI MA; RILKE F

Corporate Source: IST NAZL TUMORI, DIV ANAT PATHOL & CYTOL, VIA G VENEZIAN 1/I-20133 MILAN//ITALY//; IST NAZL TUMORI, DIV EXPTL ONCOL A/I-20133 MILAN//ITALY//; IST NAZL TUMORI, DIV DIAGNOST ONCOL/I-20133 MILAN//ITALY// ; IST NAZL TUMORI, OUTPATIENT CLIN/I-20133 MILAN//ITALY//

Journal: DIAGNOSTIC MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY, 1995 , V4, N4 (DEC), P239-248

ISSN: 1052-9551

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Twenty-nine samples from 28 cases of vulvar squamous cell carcinoma, of which 13 fulfilled the criteria of the bowenoid subtype (mean age 45 years, range 31-68) and 16 of the usual subtype of invasive squamous cell carcinoma (ISCC) (mean age 67.5 years, range 34-83) were investigated for human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA, TP53 alterations, and mdm2 and bcl-2 gene product deregulation. Microscopically all the bowenoid subtype cases (group I) showed a high-grade intraepithelial (VIN 3, carcinoma in situ) lesion associated with early invasive carcinoma in six cases and overt invasive carcinoma in one. By contrast, no evidence of early carcinoma was present in the ISCCs (group II). By *in situ* hybridization and/or Southern blot hybridization or polymerase chain reaction (PCR), HPV-DNA was detected in all cases of group I and in four of 16 cases (25%) of group II, two only by Southern blot after PCR. By single-strand conformation polymorphism and immunocytochemistry only wild-type TP53 and absence of detectable p53 product, respectively, were found in all cases of group I, i.e., in high-risk HPV-positive carcinomas, whereas mutations and/or p53 **overexpression** accounted for 75% in group II, i.e., in mainly HPV-negative carcinomas. The TP53 gene mutations observed in invasive carcinomas were significantly related to node-positive cases ($p = 0.04$). Taken together and in agreement with *in vitro* data, these results support the view that an alteration of TP53, gained either by interaction with viral oncoproteins or by somatic mutations, is a crucial event in the pathogenesis of vulvar carcinomas, but that TP53 mutations are mainly associated with disease progression. Finally, a preliminary immuno-cytochemical analysis seems to speak against the possible involvement of both MDM2 and BCL-2 gene products in the development of vulvar carcinoma.

, 1995

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...Identifiers--POLYMERASE CHAIN-REACTION; SQUAMOUS-CELL CARCINOMA; TUMOR-SUPPRESSOR GENE; CERVICAL - CARCINOMA ; INSITU HYBRIDIZATION; INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA; TRANSACTIVATION FUNCTION; MDM2 AMPLIFICATION; UTERINE CERVIX; E6 ONCOPROTEIN

Research Fronts: 93-7675 002 (WILD-TYPE P53; MDM2 GENE; C- ERB - 2
PROTEIN)

93-1530 001 (WILD-TYPE P53 PROTEIN; TUMOR-SUPPRESSOR GENES; E2F
TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR)

93...

?

S1 446515 (PROSTATE(2N)CANCER) OR ((RENAL OR KIDNEY)(2N)CARCINOMA) OR
(CERVICAL(2N)CARCINOMA) OR LYMPHOMA
S2 22199 ERB2 OR (HER(W)2) OR NEU OR (ERB(W)2)
S3 1255 S1 AND S2
S4 225039 OVEREXPRESS?
S5 309 S3 AND S4
S6 97 S5 AND PY<=1997
S7 81 RD (unique items)
S8 211428 PROSTATE
S9 56 S7 NOT S8
? s breast or mammary
562352 BREAST
139698 MAMMARY
S10 660509 BREAST OR MAMMARY
? s s9 not s10
56 S9
660509 S10
S11 12 S9 NOT S10
? t s11/3,k,ab/1-5

11/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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09447924 PMID: 1281010
HER - 2 / neu oncogene expression and DNA ploidy in normal human kidney
and renal cell carcinoma .
Danova M; Giordano M; Torelli F; Franchini G; Cappellano F; Riccardi A;
Catanzaro F; Mazzini G
Dipartimento di Medicina Interna, C.N.R., Universita e IRCCS San Matteo,
Pavia, Italy.
European journal of histochemistry - EJH (ITALY) 1992 , 36 (3)
p279-88, ISSN 1121-760X--Print Journal Code: 9207930
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Using flow cytometry (FCM), we have investigated both the DNA content
(stained with propidium iodide) and HER - 2 / neu oncogene expression
(revealed by means of an anti- HER - 2 / neu monoclonal antibody) in
neoplastic and non-neoplastic kidney samples from 20 patients with renal
cell carcinoma . All the non-neoplastic samples and 15/20 (75%) renal
cell cancers showed diploid modal DNA content while the remaining 5
neoplastic sample (25%) showed both diploid and hyperdiploid cell
populations. In normal kidney the level of HER - 2 / neu oncoprotein was
low (median fluorescence values in arbitrary units = 7.5 AU, range: 4-10
AU). In diploid renal cancers the level of HER - 2 / neu was slightly
increased (median fluorescence values = 20 AU, range: 9.5-30 AU) (p <
.005). The relationship of HER - 2 / neu expression to the cell cycle in
these tumor samples is not clear since most of the cells express the
antigen in all phases of the cell cycle. On the other hand, there is an
association between HER - 2 / neu expression and abnormal DNA content
suggesting that aneuploid pattern may be biologically related to
overexpression of the HER - 2 / neu gene.

HER - 2 / neu oncogene expression and DNA ploidy in normal human kidney
and renal cell carcinoma .

... 1992 ,

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...all phases of the cell cycle. On the other hand, there is an association between **HER - 2 / neu** expression and abnormal DNA content suggesting that aneuploid pattern may be biologically related to **overexpression** of the **HER - 2 / neu** gene.

Descriptors: ***Carcinom a, Renal Cell--genetics--GE;** ***Kidney --metabolism--ME;** ***Kidney Neoplasms--genetics--GE;** ***Oncogene Proteins, Viral--genetics--GE;** **Aneuploidy, Carcinoma, Renal Cell--metabolism--ME;** **DNA, Neoplasm--genetics--GE;** **Flow Cytometry, Gene Expression; Humans...**

Gene Symbol: **HER - 2 / neu**

11/3,K,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R) File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
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0010763734 BIOSIS NO.: 199799397794
Study of C- erB - 2 oncoprotein expression in lesions of the uterine cervix
AUTHOR: Koutselini H; Alexopoulou D; Politi A; Kandaraki C; Noutsou A; Kardiolaka G; Roma M
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Cytopathol. Dep., "Evangelismos" Hosp., Athens, Greece** Greece
JOURNAL: European Journal of Gynaecological Oncology 17 (5): p462-463 1996
1996
CONFERENCE/MEETING: IIInd National Meeting of the Hellenic Society of Gynaecological Oncology Delphi, Greece October 6-8, 1995; 19951006
ISSN: 0392-2936
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

Study of C- erB - 2 oncoprotein expression in lesions of the uterine cervix

1996

DESCRIPTORS:

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ...C- ERB - 2 ONCOPROTEIN...
... CERVICAL CARCINOMA ; ...
... OVEREXPRESSION ;

11/3,K,AB/3 (Item 2 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R) File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
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0010733047 BIOSIS NO.: 199799367107

Oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes associated with gynecologic malignancies

AUTHOR: Markowska Janina

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Oncol., Karol Marcinkowski Univ. Med. Sch., Lakowa Str. 1/2, 61-878 Poznan, Poland**Poland

JOURNAL: Central-European Journal of Immunology 21 (3): p211-221 1996
1996

ISSN: 1426-3912

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Editorial

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Gene disorders are of critical importance for the development of a malignant tumor. It is suggested that **overexpression** of c-erb-B2 (**HER - 2 / neu**) gene is related to more advanced stages of endometrial cancer, absence of estrogen receptors and worse prognosis. In ovarian cancer, **overexpression** of c-erb-B2 gene similarly coincides with advancement of the disease, worse prognosis and worse response to chemotherapy. Aberrations in structure and expression of INT-2, Ki 67, c-myb, c-myc, c-ras genes can be involved in the course of neoplastic disease. Mutations of c-Ki-ras, p53 genes and HPV type 16 and 18 infection seem to be connected with **cervical carcinoma**.

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DESCRIPTORS:

MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ... CERVICAL CARCINOMA ;

11/3,K,AB/4 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2006 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05032741 Genuine Article#: TK584 Number of References: 56

Title: C-ERBB-2 ONCOPROTEIN OVEREXPRESSION IN UTERINE CERVIX CARCINOMA WITH GLANDULAR DIFFERENTIATION - A FREQUENT EVENT BUT NOT AN INDEPENDENT PROGNOSTIC MARKER BECAUSE IT OCCURS LATE IN THE DISEASE (Abstract Available)

Author(s): COSTA MJ; WALLS J; TRELFFORD JD

Corporate Source: UNIV CALIF DAVIS,MED CTR,DEPT PATHOL,BLDG PAT 1,2315
STOCKTON BLVD/SACRAMENTO//CA/95817; UNIV CALIF DAVIS,MED CTR,DEPT OBSTET & GYNECOL/SACRAMENTO//CA/95817

Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY, 1995 , V104, N6 (DEC), P
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04514626 Genuine Article#: TJ447 Number of References: 48
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Author(s): PILOTTI S; DAMATO L; DELLATORRE G; DONGHI R; LONGONI A; GIAROLA
M; SAMPIETRO G; DEPALO G; PIEROTTI MA; RILKE F
Corporate Source: IST NAZL TUMORI, DIV ANAT PATHOL & CYTOL, VIA G VENEZIAN
1/I-20133 MILAN//ITALY//; IST NAZL TUMORI, DIV EXPTL ONCOL A/I-20133
MILAN//ITALY//; IST NAZL TUMORI, DIV DIAGNOST ONCOL/I-20133 MILAN//ITALY//
; IST NAZL TUMORI, OUTPATIENT CLIN/I-20133 MILAN//ITALY//
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ISSN: 1052-9551
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Research Fronts: 93-7675 002 (WILD-TYPE P53; MDM2 GENE; C- ERB - 2
PROTEIN)
93-1530 001 (WILD-TYPE P53 PROTEIN; TUMOR-SUPPRESSOR GENES; E2F
TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR)
93...
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s frequenc? (5n) (cytolytic or CTL??)
 1555506 FREQUENC?
 26495 CYTOLYTIC
 49480 CTL??
 S1 2003 FREQUENC? (5N) (CYTOLYTIC OR CTL??)
? s (cancer or tumor or malignan?) (5n) (patient?? or subject?? or
individual??)
Processing
 1587540 CANCER
 1653193 TUMOR
 606589 MALIGNAN?
 6536659 PATIENT??
 1678743 SUBJECT??
 1547655 INDIVIDUAL??
 S2 489608 (CANCER OR TUMOR OR MALIGNAN?) (5N) (PATIENT?? OR
SUBJECT?? OR INDIVIDUAL??)
? s s1 and s2
 2003 S1
 489608 S2
 S3 170 S1 AND S2
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 S4 797559 PEPTIDE
? s s3 and s4
 170 S3
 797559 S4
 S5 94 S3 AND S4
? rd
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
 S6 45 RD (unique items)
? s low
 S7 3325341 LOW
? s s6 and s7
 45 S6
 3325341 S7
 S8 15 S6 AND S7
? t s8/3,k,ab/1-15

8/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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17996750 PMID: 15756643
A polyclonal anti-vaccine CD4 T cell response detected with HLA-DP4 multimers in a melanoma patient vaccinated with MAGE-3.DP4- peptide -pulsed dendritic cells.

Zhang Yi; Renkvist Nicolina; Sun Zhaojun; Schuler-Thurner Beatrice; Glaichenhaus Nicolas; Schuler Gerold; Boon Thierry; van der Bruggen Pierre; Colau Didier

Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research and Cellular Genetics Unit, Universite de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.

European journal of immunology (Germany) Apr 2005, 35 (4) p1066-75,
ISSN 0014-2980 Journal Code: 1273201

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

During the last few years, HLA class I tetramers have been successfully used to demonstrate anti-vaccine CD8 CTL proliferation in cancer patients vaccinated with tumor antigens. Frequencies of CTL as low as 10(-6) among CD8 cells were observed even in patients showing tumor regression. Little is known about the role of tumor-antigen-specific CD4 T cells in the context of these anti-vaccine responses. Therefore, we developed a very sensitive approach using fluorescent class-II-peptide multimers to detect antigen-specific CD4 T cells in vaccinated cancer patients. We produced HLA-DP4 multimers loaded with the MAGE-3(243-258) peptide and used them to stain ex vivo PBL from melanoma patients injected with dendritic cells pulsed with several class I and class II tumor antigenic peptides, including the MAGE-3(243-258) peptide. The multimer(+) CD4 T cells were sorted and amplified in clonal conditions; specificity was assessed by their ability to secrete IFN-gamma upon contact with the MAGE-3 antigen. We detected frequencies of about 1×10^{-6} anti-MAGE-3.DP4 cells among CD4 cells. A detailed analysis of one patient showed an anti-MAGE-3.DP4 CD4 T cell amplification of at least 3000-fold upon immunization. TCR analysis of the clones from this patient demonstrated a polyclonal response against the MAGE-3 peptide.

... response detected with HLA-DP4 multimers in a melanoma patient vaccinated with MAGE-3.DP4-peptide-pulsed dendritic cells.

... class I tetramers have been successfully used to demonstrate anti-vaccine CD8 CTL proliferation in cancer patients vaccinated with tumor antigens. Frequencies of CTL as low as 10(-6) among CD8 cells were observed even in patients showing tumor regression. Little is known about the role of tumor-antigen-specific CD4 T cells in...

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... several class I and class II tumor antigenic peptides, including the MAGE-3(243-258) peptide. The multimer(+) CD4 T cells were sorted and amplified in clonal conditions; specificity was assessed...

... analysis of the clones from this patient demonstrated a polyclonal response against the MAGE-3 peptide.

... Descriptors: Cells--immunology--IM; *HLA-DP Antigens--immunology--IM; *Melanoma--immunology--IM; *Neoplasm Proteins--immunology--IM; *Peptide Fragments--immunology--IM...; HLA-DP Antigens--metabolism--ME; Humans; Immunotherapy, Adoptive; Melanoma--therapy--TH; Neoplasm Proteins--metabolism--ME; Peptide Fragments--metabolism--ME; Vaccination

... Chemical Name: Cancer Vaccines; Epitopes, T-Lymphocyte; HLA-DP Antigens; HLA-DP4; MAGEA3 protein, human; Neoplasm Proteins; Peptide Fragments; Biotin

8/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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15487635 PMID: 15452345

Correlation between tumor regression and T cell responses in melanoma

patients vaccinated with a MAGE antigen.

Lonchay Christophe; van der Bruggen Pierre; Connerotte Thierry; Hanagiri Takeshi; Coulie Pierre; Colau Didier; Lucas Sophie; Van Pel Aline; Thielemans Kris; van Baren Nicolas; Boon Thierry

Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Brussels Branch of Human Cell Genetics, Universite de Louvain, 74 Avenue Hippocrate, UCL 7459, B-1200 Brussels, Belgium.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (United States) Oct 5 2004, 101 Suppl 2 p14631-8, ISSN 0027-8424 Journal Code: 7505876

Publishing Model Print-Electronic

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

The cancer-germline gene MAGE-3 codes for tumor-specific antigens recognized on many tumors by T lymphocytes. A MAGE-3 antigen presented by HLA-A1 has been used in several vaccination trials on metastatic melanoma patients. Only a small minority of patients have shown evidence of tumor regression. Attempts to correlate the tumor rejections with the cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) response against the vaccine have been hampered by the low level of these responses. In noncancerous individuals, the frequency of the T cell precursors against antigen MAGE-3.A1 is approximately $4 \times 10(-7)$ CD8 T cells. The diversity of the T cell receptor repertoire of these anti-MAGE-3.A1 precursors was analyzed in one individual. The results indicate that it is very likely that the repertoire comprises >100 clonotypes. On this basis, it is possible to use not only the frequency of CTL precursors in the blood but also the presence of dominant clonotypes to ascertain in patients the existence of anti-MAGE-3.A1 responses as low as $10(-6)$ of CD8. With this approach, we observed a correlation between tumor regression and anti-MAGE-3.A1 CTL responses in patients vaccinated with a recombinant virus encoding the antigen and also in patients vaccinated with peptide-pulsed dendritic cells. In contrast, for patients showing tumor regression after vaccination with peptide alone, CTL responses were almost never observed. It is possible that even those CTL responses that are below our present detection level can trigger a sequence of events that leads to tumor regression.

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8/3,K,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2006 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

15023962 PMID: 14568971

Monoclonal anti-MAGE-3 CTL responses in melanoma patients displaying tumor regression after vaccination with a recombinant canarypox virus.

Karanikas Vaios; Lurquin Christophe; Colau Didier; van Baren Nicolas; De Smet Charles; Lethe Bernard; Connerotte Thierry; Corbiere Veronique; Demoitie Marie-Ange; Lienard Danielle; Dreno Brigitte; Velu Thierry; Boon Thierry; Coulie Pierre G

Cellular Genetics Unit, Institute of Cellular Pathology, Universite de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.

Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. - 1950) (United States) Nov 1 2003, 171 (9) p4898-904, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: 2985117R

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Case Reports; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

We have analyzed the T cell responses of HLA-A1 metastatic melanoma patients with detectable disease, following vaccination with a recombinant ALVAC virus, which bears short MAGE-1 and MAGE-3 sequences coding for antigenic peptides presented by HLA-A1. To evaluate the anti-MAGE CTL responses, we resorted to antigenic stimulation of blood lymphocytes under limiting dilution conditions, followed by tetramer analysis and cloning of the tetramer-positive cells. The clones were tested for their specific lytic ability and their TCR sequences were obtained. Four patients who showed tumor regression were analyzed, and an anti-MAGE-3.A1 CTL response was observed in three of these patients. Postvaccination frequencies of anti-MAGE-3.A1 CTL were 3×10^{-6} , 3×10^{-3} , and 3×10^{-7} of the blood CD8 T cells, respectively. These three responses were monoclonal. No anti-MAGE-1.A1 CTL response was observed. These results indicate that, like peptide immunization, ALVAC immunization produces monoclonal responses. They also suggest that low-level antivaccine CTL responses can initiate a tumor regression process. Taken together, our analysis of anti-MAGE-3.A1 T cell responses following peptide or ALVAC vaccination shows a degree of correlation between CTL response and tumor regression, but firm conclusions will require larger numbers.

Monoclonal anti-MAGE-3 CTL responses in melanoma patients displaying tumor regression after vaccination with a recombinant canarypox virus.

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8/3,K,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 2006 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

14658284 PMID: 12411306

Generating CTLs against the subdominant Epstein-Barr virus LMP1 antigen for the adoptive immunotherapy of EBV-associated malignancies.

Gottschalk Stephen; Edwards Oliver L; Sili Uluhan; Huls M Helen; Goltsova Tatiana; Davis Alan R; Heslop Helen E; Rooney Cliona M

Center for Cell and Gene Therapy, Texas Children's Cancer Center, Departments of Pediatrics, Medicine, and Molecular Virology and Microbiology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030, USA.
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Blood (United States) Mar 1 2003, 101 (5) p1905-12, ISSN 0006-4971
Journal Code: 7603509

Contract/Grant No.: CA-16672; CA; NCI; R01 CA61384; CA; NCI; R01 CA74126; CA; NCI

Publishing Model Print-Electronic

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

The Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-encoded LMP1 protein is expressed in EBV-positive Hodgkin disease and is a potential target for cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL) therapy. However, the LMP1-specific **CTL frequency** is low, and so far the generation of LMP1-specific CTLs has required T-cell cloning. The toxicity of LMP1 has prevented the use of dendritic cells (DCs) for CTL stimulation, and we reasoned that an inactive, nontoxic LMP1 mutant (*DeltaLMP1*) could be expressed in DCs and would enable the activation and expansion of polyclonal LMP1-specific CTLs. Recombinant adenoviral vectors expressing LMP1 or *DeltaLMP1* were tested for their ability to transduce DCs. LMP1 expression was toxic within 48 hours whereas high levels of *DeltaLMP1* expression were achieved with minimal toxicity. *DeltaLMP1*-expressing DCs were able to reactivate and expand LMP1-specific CTLs from 3 healthy EBV-seropositive donors. LMP1-specific T cells were detected by interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) enzyme-linked immunospot assay (ELISPOT) assays using the HLA-A2-restricted LMP1 **peptide**, YLQQNWWT (YLQ). YLQ-specific T cells were undetectable (less than 0.001%) in donor peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs); however, after stimulation the frequency increased to 0.5% to 3.8%. Lysis of autologous target cells by CTLs was dependent on the level of LMP1 expression. In contrast, the **frequency** of YLQ-specific CTLs in EBV-specific CTLs reactivated and expanded using lymphoblastoid cell lines was low and no LMP1-specific cytotoxic activity was observed. Thus, *DeltaLMP1* expression in DCs is nontoxic and enables the generation of LMP1-specific CTLs for future adoptive immunotherapy protocols for **patients** with LMP1-positive **malignancies** such as EBV-positive Hodgkin disease. Targeting LMP1 in these malignancies may improve the efficacy of current adoptive immunotherapy approaches.

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reactivated and expanded using lymphoblastoid cell lines was low and no LMP1-specific cytotoxic activity was observed. Thus, DeltaLMP1 expression in DCs is nontoxic and enables the generation of LMP1-specific CTLs for future adoptive immunotherapy protocols for patients with LMP1-positive malignancies such as EBV-positive Hodgkin disease. Targeting LMP1 in these malignancies may improve the efficacy...

8/3,K,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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14167298 PMID: 11955649

Functional detection of epithelial cell adhesion molecule specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes in patients with lung cancer, colorectal cancer and in healthy donors.

Trojan Andreas; Tun-Kyi Adrian; Odermatt Bernhard; Nestle Frank O; Stahel Rolf A

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Lung cancer (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (Ireland) May 2002, 36 (2)
p151-8, ISSN 0169-5002 Journal Code: 8800805

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Epithelial cell adhesion molecule (Ep-CAM) derived antigenic peptides have been identified that can be recognized by cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) in a major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I restricted fashion. Thus, altered expression of Ep-CAM in a variety of human tumors might render a potential target for T cell mediated therapy. We have examined, whether the novel HLA-A*0201 restricted peptide ILYENNVT (184-192) corresponding to Ep-CAM and one heteroclitic modified variant peptide previously demonstrated to be immunogenic in the human system can elicit antigen specific CTL responses in HLA-A2 positive patients with history of Ep-CAM expressing cancer of lung and colon. Specific CTL recognition of T2 target cells pulsed with the native peptide as well as of the lung cancer cell line A549 indicates that an appropriate T cell repertoire can be expanded from peripheral blood from patients in clinical remission and with advanced cancer. Despite an overall low frequency, peptide specific precursor CTLs could be readily expanded from peripheral blood from 6/8 patients that were diagnosed previously with Ep-CAM expressing lung cancer and 4/8 control individuals (2/5 healthy donors and 2/3 colon cancer patients). CTLs from three of five lung cancer patients tested also lyzed the HLA-A2(+) and Ep-CAM expressing lung cancer cell line A549. We did not detect an increased frequency of pCTLs after peripheral blood monocytes (PBMCs) were stimulated with the heteroclitic compound peptide . The results of our study indicate that Ep-CAM specific precursor CTL can be expanded in vitro and a specific T cell response against this epitope can be elicited in patients at various stages of lung cancer .

Functional detection of epithelial cell adhesion molecule specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes in patients with lung cancer, colorectal cancer and in healthy donors.

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..., immunology--IM; Epitopes, T-Lymphocyte--immunology--IM; HLA-A2 Antigen--immunology--IM; Humans; Middle Aged; Peptide Fragments --immunology--IM; Tumor Cells, Cultured; Tumor Markers, Biological --immunology--IM

Chemical Name: Antigens, Neoplasm; Cell Adhesion Molecules; Epitopes, T-Lymphocyte; HLA-A2 Antigen; Peptide Fragments; Tumor Markers, Biological; tumor-associated antigen GA733.

8/3,K,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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13712521 PMID: 11359807

Three different vaccines based on the 140-amino acid MUC1 peptide with seven tandemly repeated tumor-specific epitopes elicit distinct immune effector mechanisms in wild-type versus MUC1-transgenic mice with different potential for tumor rejection.

Soares M M; Mehta V; Finn O J
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Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. - 1950) (United States) Jun 1 2001, 166 (11) p6555-63, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: 2985117R

Contract/Grant No.: 5R01 CA56103; CA; NCI

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article ✓

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Low - frequency CTL and low -titer IgM responses against tumor-associated Ag MUC1 are present in cancer patients but do not prevent cancer growth. Boosting MUC1-specific immunity with vaccines, especially effector mechanisms responsible for tumor rejection, is an important goal. We studied immunogenicity, tumor rejection potential, and safety of three vaccines: 1) MUC1 peptide admixed with murine GM-CSF as

an adjuvant; 2) MUC1 peptide admixed with adjuvant SB-AS2; and 3) MUC1 peptide -pulsed dendritic cells (DC). We examined the qualitative and quantitative differences in humoral and T cell-mediated MUC1-specific immunity elicited in human MUC1-transgenic (Tg) mice compared with wild-type (WT) mice. Adjuvant-based vaccines induced MUC1-specific Abs but failed to stimulate MUC1-specific T cells. MUC1 peptide with GM-CSF induced IgG1 and IgG2b in WT mice but only IgM in MUC1-Tg mice. MUC1 peptide with SB-AS2 induced high-titer IgG1, IgG2b, and IgG3 Abs in both WT and MUC1-Tg mice. Induction of IgG responses was T cell independent and did not have any effect on tumor growth. MUC1 peptide -loaded DC induced only T cell immunity. If injected together with soluble peptide, the DC vaccine also triggered Ab production. Importantly, the DC vaccine elicited tumor rejection responses in both WT and MUC1-Tg mice. These responses correlated with the induction of MUC1-specific CD4+ and CD8+ T cells in WT mice, but only CD8(+) T cells in MUC1-Tg mice. Even though MUC1-specific CD4+ T cell tolerance was not broken, the capacity of MUC1-Tg mice to reject tumor was not compromised.

Three different vaccines based on the 140-amino acid MUC1 peptide with seven tandemly repeated tumor-specific epitopes elicit distinct immune effector mechanisms in wild-type...

Low - frequency CTL and low -titer IgM responses against tumor-associated Ag MUC1 are present in cancer patients but do not prevent cancer growth. Boosting MUC1-specific immunity with vaccines, especially effector mechanisms responsible for tumor rejection, is...

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...
...Descriptors: IM; *Epitopes, T-Lymphocyte--immunology--IM; *Graft Rejection--immunology--IM; *Lymphoma, T-Cell--immunology--IM; * Peptide Fragments--immunology--IM...; GE; Lymphoma, T-Cell--therapy--TH; Mice; Mice, Inbred C57BL; Mice, Transgenic; Molecular Sequence Data; Peptide Fragments--administration and dosage--AD; Peptide Fragments--genetics --GE; Repetitive Sequences, Amino Acid; Tumor Cells, Cultured

...Chemical Name: CA-15-3 Antigen; Cancer Vaccines; Epitopes, T-Lymphocyte; Immunoglobulin G; Immunoglobulin Isotypes; MUC1 mucin peptide ; Peptide Fragments; Interferon Type II

13508444 PMID: 10477550

An expanded peripheral T cell population to a cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL)-defined, melanocyte-specific antigen in metastatic melanoma patients impacts on generation of peptide -specific CTLs but does not overcome tumor escape from immune surveillance in metastatic lesions.

Anichini A; Molla A; Mortarini R; Tragni G; Bersani I; Di Nicola M; Gianni A M; Pilotti S; Dunbar R; Cerundolo V; Parmiani G

Department of Experimental Oncology Human Tumor Immunobiology Unit, Istituto Nazionale per lo Studio e la Cura dei Tumori, 20133 Milan, Italy.
Anichini@istitutotumori.mi.it

Journal of experimental medicine (UNITED STATES) Sep 6 1999, 190 (5)
p651-67, ISSN 0022-1007 Journal Code: 2985109R

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

It is not known if immune response to T cell-defined human histocompatibility leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I-restricted melanoma antigens leads to an expanded peripheral pool of T cells in all patients, affects cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) generation, and correlates with anti-tumor response in metastatic lesions. To this end, a limiting dilution analysis technique was developed that allowed us to evaluate the same frequency of peptide -specific T cells as by staining T cells with HLA-peptide tetrameric complexes. In four out of nine patients, Melan-A/Mart-1(27-35)-specific CTL precursors (CTLp) were $>/=1/2,000$ peripheral blood lymphocytes and found mostly or only in the CD45RO(+) memory T cell subset. In the remaining five patients, a low ($<1/40,000$) peptide -specific CTLp frequency was measured, and the precursors were only in the CD45RA(+) naive T cell subset. Evaluation of CTL effector frequency after bulk culture indicated that peptide -specific CTLs could be activated in all patients by using professional antigen-presenting cells as dendritic cells, but CTLp frequency determined the kinetics of generation of specificity and the final number of effectors as evaluated by both limiting dilution analysis and staining with HLA-A*0201-Melan-A/Mart-1 tetrameric complexes. Immunohistochemical analysis of 26 neoplastic lesions from the nine patients indicated absence of tumor regression in most instances, even in patients with an expanded peripheral T cell pool to Melan-A/Mart-1 and whose neoplastic lesions contained a high frequency of tetramer-positive Melan-A/Mart-1-specific T cells. Furthermore, frequent lack of a "brisk" or "nonbrisk" CD3(+)CD8(+) T cell infiltrate or reduced/absent Melan-A/Mart-1 expression in several lesions and lack of HLA class I antigens were found in some instances. Thus, expansion of peripheral immune repertoire to Melan-A/Mart-1 takes place in some metastatic patients and leads to enhanced CTL induction after antigen-presenting cell-mediated selection, but, in most metastatic lesions, it does not overcome tumor escape from immune surveillance.

...T lymphocyte (CTL)-defined, melanocyte-specific antigen in metastatic melanoma patients impacts on generation of peptide -specific CTLs but does not overcome tumor escape from immune surveillance in metastatic lesions.

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8/3,K,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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13317844 PMID: 10093034

Quantitation of T-cell receptor frequencies by competitive PCR: generation and evaluation of novel TCR subfamily and clone specific competitors.

McKee M D; Clay T M; Rosenberg S A; Nishimura M I
Surgery Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health,
Bethesda, MD 20892, USA.

Journal of immunotherapy (Hagerstown, Md. - 1997) (UNITED STATES) Mar
1999, 22 (2) p93-102, ISSN 1524-9557 Journal Code: 9706083

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

T cell receptor (TCR) V gene usage has been used to characterize the immune response to bacteria, viruses, allografts, self antigens, tumor antigens, and superantigens. Sensitive methods to detect changes in the frequency of TCR subfamilies or clonotypes might be useful in evaluating the efficacy of vaccines against infectious agents, immunotherapy treatments for cancer patients, or the status of autoimmune diseases. Two HLA-A2 restricted CTL clones expressing BV17 were isolated from a tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) culture of a patient with metastatic melanoma. One clone recognized the MART-1(27-35) peptide and the other clone recognized the gp100(209-217) peptide. The frequency of each of these CTL clones in an expanding TIL culture was measured using a novel competitive RT-PCR (cRT-PCR) strategy. cRT-PCR uses a single primer pair to amplify template cDNA simultaneously with a modified DNA competitor molecule. A rapid two-step PCR technique followed by a single cloning step was used to generate a TCR BV17 subfamily specific competitor or competitors specific for the MART-1(27-35) reactive CTL clone (CO-41) and the gp100(209-217) reactive CTL clone (CO-4). Each competitor contained a segment of the TCR BC region that served as an internal reference standard. Using the BV17 competitor we were able to accurately and reproducibly measure cDNA templates at a frequency as low as 1/100,000 using cDNA samples of known TCRBV subfamily composition. This competitor was used to monitor the frequency of BV17 expressing T cells in the TIL and PMBC of a patient with metastatic melanoma. We determined that the frequency of BV17 expressing T cells increased from 4.5% of the culture on day 35 to 60.7% of the culture on day 58. Expansion of the BV17 subfamily was due predominantly to the expansion of the CO-4 clone. This method can be used to meaningfully quantify the precursor frequency of T cell mRNA in prepared samples via TCR subfamily or TCR sequence specific primers.

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8/3,K,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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12955546 PMID: 10910069

Peripheral burst of tumor-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes and infiltration of metastatic lesions by memory CD8+ T cells in melanoma patients receiving interleukin 12.

Mortarini R; Borri A; Tragni G; Bersani I; Vegetti C; Bajetta E; Pilotti S; Cerundolo V; Anichini A

Department of Experimental Oncology, Istituto Nazionale per lo Studio e la Cura dei Tumori, Milan, Italy.

Cancer research (UNITED STATES) Jul 1 2000, 60 (13) p3559-68, ISSN 0008-5472 Journal Code: 2984705R

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Systemic effects on T-cell-mediated antitumor immunity, on expression of T-cell adhesion/homing receptors, and on the promotion of T-cell infiltration of neoplastic tissue may represent key steps for the efficacy of immunological therapies of cancer. In this study, we investigated whether these processes can be promoted by s.c. administration of **low**-dose (0.5 microg/kg) recombinant human interleukin-12 (rHuIL-12) to metastatic melanoma patients. A striking burst of HLA-restricted CTL precursors (CTLp) directed to autologous tumor was documented in peripheral blood by a high-efficiency limiting dilution analysis technique within a few days after rHuIL-12 injection. A similar burst in peripheral **CTLp** **frequency** was observed even when looking at response to a single tumor-derived peptide, as documented by an increase in Melan-A/Mart-1(27-35)-specific CTLp in two HLA-A*0201+ patients by limiting dilution analysis and by staining peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs) with HLA-A*0201-melanoma antigen-A/melanoma antigen recognized by T cells (Melan-A/Mart)-1 tetrameric complexes. The CTLp burst was associated, in PBLs, with enhanced expression of T-cell adhesion/homing receptors CD11a/CD18, CD49d, CD44, and with increased proportion of cutaneous lymphocyte antigen (CLA)-positive T cells. This was matched by a marked increase, in serum, of soluble forms of the endothelial cell adhesion molecules E-selectin, vascular cell adhesion molecules (VCAM)-1 and intercellular adhesion molecules (ICAM)-1. Infiltration of neoplastic tissue by CD8+ T cells with a memory and cytolytic phenotype was found by immunohistochemistry in eight of eight posttreatment metastatic lesions but

not in five of five pretreatment metastatic lesions from three patients. Increased tumor necrosis and/or fibrosis were also found in several posttherapy lesions of two of three patients in comparison with pretherapy metastases. These results provide the first evidence that rHuIL-12 can boost the frequency of circulating antitumor CTLp in tumor patients, enhances expression of ligand receptor pairs contributing to the lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1/ICAM-1, very late antigen-4/VCAM-1, and CLA/E-selectin adhesion pathways, and promotes infiltration of neoplastic lesions by CD8+ memory T cells in a clinical setting.

...this study, we investigated whether these processes can be promoted by s.c. administration of low -dose (0.5 microg/kg) recombinant human interleukin-12 (rHuIL-12) to metastatic melanoma patients...

...analysis technique within a few days after rHuIL-12 injection. A similar burst in peripheral CTLp frequency was observed even when looking at response to a single tumor-derived peptide , as documented by an increase in Melan-A/Mart-1(27-35)-specific CTLp in...

... eight posttreatment metastatic lesions but not in five of five pretreatment metastatic lesions from three patients . Increased tumor necrosis and/or fibrosis were also found in several posttherapy lesions of two of three...

... with pretherapy metastases. These results provide the first evidence that rHuIL-12 can boost the frequency of circulating antitumor CTLp in tumor patients , enhances expression of ligand receptor pairs contributing to the lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1/ICAM...

8/3,K,AB/10 (Item 1 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
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0014794214 BIOSIS NO.: 200400161555

High frequency of functionally active tumor antigen-specific T cells in a patient with progressive LMP2 deficient tumor .

AUTHOR: Mackensen Andreas (Reprint); Zippelius Alfred; Pittet Mikael J; Vogl Sandra (Reprint); Laumer Monika (Reprint); Heymann Jana (Reprint); Rehli Michael (Reprint); Seliger Barbara; Andreesen Reinhard (Reprint); Romero Pedro; Meidenbauer Norbert (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dept. of Hematology and Oncology, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany**Germany

JOURNAL: Blood 102 (11): p52b November 16, 2003 2003

MEDIUM: print

CONFERENCE/MEETING: 45th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology San Diego, CA, USA December 06-09, 2003; 20031206

SPONSOR: American Society of Hematology

ISSN: 0006-4971

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Tumor-reactive T cells have been demonstrated to play an important role in cancer immuno surveillance. Applying the multimer technology, previous studies demonstrated that CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) directed against the melanocyte differentiation antigen

Melan-A can be frequently found in melanoma patients. Here we report an unexpected high **frequency** of circulating Melan-A specific **CTL** of more than 14% of the total CD8+ T cells. To best of our knowledge, this is the highest reported frequency of circulating CD8+ T cells directed against a single tumor-associated antigen (TAA). Despite the presence of this high number of TAA-specific T cells, the patient had rapidly progressing lymph node (LN) metastases. Since selective anergy of TAA-specific T cells has been proposed as a possible immune escape mechanism in malignant melanoma, we thoroughly assessed phenotype and effector function of Melan-A-specific CTL in this patient. Melan-A specific T cells consisted of memory effector (CD45RA-/CCR7-) and terminally differentiated effector T cells (CD45RA+/CCR7-). Functional characterization of Melan-A specific CTL demonstrated specific secretion of IFN-gamma upon antigenic stimulation and killing of Melan-A-pulsed target cells as well as of allogeneic HLA-A2+ Melan-A+ tumor cells. Furthermore, ex vivo analysis of the metastatic LN revealed the presence of functionally active Melan-A-specific **CTL** in a high **frequency** comparable to the peripheral blood. However, the autologous Melan-A-specific CD8+ T cells as well as an allogeneic HLA-A2-matched Melan-A-specific CTL line failed to kill the **patient's tumor** cells isolated from metastatic LN. Loading of the tumor with the Melan-A **peptide** completely reversed the resistance to killing, suggesting impaired function of the antigen processing and presentation pathway. Downregulation of HLA class I or mutation of the antigenic **peptide** as immune escape mechanisms could be excluded. Detailed analysis of the HLA class I antigen processing machinery revealed no alterations in MHC antigens, TAP, tapasin and the **low** molecular weight protein (LMP)7 expression, but LMP2 deficiency in the primary **tumor** cells of the **patient**, which may explain (i) the lack of killing of autologous tumor cells and (ii) the progressive disease in the melanoma patient. Overall, this is the first report of an extremely high **frequency** of TAA-specific **CTL** in the peripheral blood and tumor-infiltrating LN that exhibit competent T cell effector functions, but fail to lyse the autologous tumor cells. Lack of tumor killing can be explained by alterations of the multicatalytic proteasome complex which might affect the quantity and quality of generated T cell epitopes. This case highlights, that immunotherapeutic approaches should not only focus on the induction of a robust anti-tumor immune response, but also have to target tumor immune escape mechanisms.

High frequency of functionally active tumor antigen-specific T cells in a patient with progressive LMP2 deficient tumor .

...ABSTRACT: Melan-A can be frequently found in melanoma patients. Here we report an unexpected high **frequency** of circulating Melan-A specific **CTL** of more than 14% of the total CD8+ T cells. To best of our knowledge ...

...vivo analysis of the metastatic LN revealed the presence of functionally active Melan-A-specific **CTL** in a high **frequency** comparable to the peripheral blood. However, the autologous Melan-A-specific CD8+ T cells as...

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antigenic peptide as immune escape mechanisms could be excluded. Detailed analysis of the HLA class I antigen processing machinery revealed no alterations in MHC antigens, TAP, tapasin and the low molecular weight protein (LMP)7 expression, but LMP2 deficiency in the primary tumor cells of the patient, which may explain (i) the lack of killing of autologous tumor cells and (ii) the... disease in the melanoma patient. Overall, this is the first report of an extremely high frequency of TAA-specific CTL in the peripheral blood and tumor-infiltrating LN that exhibit competent T cell effector functions...

8/3,K,AB/11 (Item 2 from file: 55)
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0014781988 BIOSIS NO.: 200400148649

Detectable frequencies of cytotoxic T cells (CTL) recognizing peptide epitopes of CD19 and CD20 occur in healthy individuals and in patients with B cell malignancies .

AUTHOR: Grube Matthias (Reprint); Rezvani Katayoun (Reprint); Wiestner Adrian; Fujiwara Hiroshi (Reprint); Sconocchia Giuseppe (Reprint); Melenhorst Jan J (Reprint); Hensel Nancy (Reprint); Barrett John A (Reprint) ✓

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Hematology Branch, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Blood 102 (11): p894a November 16, 2003 2003

MEDIUM: print

CONFERENCE/MEETING: 45th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology San Diego, CA, USA December 06-09, 2003; 20031206

SPONSOR: American Society of Hematology

ISSN: 0006-4971

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Poster; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The generation of tissue specific autoimmune responses represents an important approach in cancer immunotherapy. To investigate potential immunotherapeutic strategies in B lymphocytic malignancies, we set out to determine, whether cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) recognizing CD19 and CD20 epitopes can be detected in healthy individuals and patients. We identified three peptides (CD19p, CD20a and CD20b) binding to HLA-A*0201 and determined their ligation strength to MHC-molecules by the T2-binding assay. To detect antigen specific T-cells, we incubated CD8+ selected T-cells with antigen-presenting-cells (C1R-A2) pulsed or not pulsed with the test peptides. We used quantitative real time PCR to measure IFN-gamma mRNA expression for the detection of peptide specific CTL in 23 healthy individuals and 28 patients (18 CLL, 7 follicular lymphoma, 2 ALL and 1 NHL). A peptide stimulation index (SI, test peptide reactivity/no peptide reactivity) of 2 or greater was considered a positive response. 1/21 (5%) healthy individuals had a CD8+ T cell response to CD19p (SI 2.6), 3/14 (21%) had a response to CD20a (SI 2.0-3.5) and 3/23 (13%) to CD20b (SI 2.2-2.3) respectively. 6/17 (35%) patients with CLL and 1/10 (10%) patients with other B-cell malignancies had CD8+ T cells recognizing CD19p with SI between 2.1-7.1 and 2.3 respectively. 7/15 (47%) patients with CLL had a response to CD20a (SI 2.3-3.0) and 3/16 (19%) to CD20b (SI 2.3-3.7). No T cell reactivity to CD20 peptides was detected in patients with B-cell

malignancies other than CLL. CD19p-specific CTL from three patients were expanded over 4 weeks using peptide -pulsed CD40-activated B-cells in medium containing 10U/ml IL-2 and 10ng/ml IL-7. The T cells showed HLA-A*0201-restricted target recognition and were lytic for peptide -loaded APC but not for malignant or unpulsed B cells. Our data suggest that (1) CTL recognizing CD19 and CD20 derived peptides exist in normal healthy individuals and in patients with B-cell malignancies with an increase in CLL (2) peptide specific CTL can be expanded by restimulation with synthetic peptide (3) specific T cells are low avidity and require high doses of peptide for activation. Strategies to increase T cell avidity would be necessary for T cell immunotherapeutic approaches using the peptides studied.

Detectable frequencies of cytotoxic T cells (CTL) recognizing peptide epitopes of CD19 and CD20 occur in healthy individuals and in patients with B cell malignancies .

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DESCRIPTORS:

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: ...expression, peptide epitope...

...expression, peptide epitope...

8/3,K,AB/12 (Item 3 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R) File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
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0014409973 BIOSIS NO.: 200300368692

A Highly Sensitive RT-PCR Assay for Interferon-gamma Identifies Multiple Circulating Low Frequency CD8+ T Cells Recognizing Tumor Peptides PR1, WT1 and BCR-ABL in Normal Individuals, CML Patients and Stem Cell

Transplant (SCT) Recipients.

AUTHOR: Rezvani K (Reprint); Grube M (Reprint); Hensel N (Reprint); Fujiwara H (Reprint); Sconocchia G (Reprint); Barrett J (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: National Heart Lung Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA**USA

JOURNAL: Blood 100 (11): pAbstract No. 5208 November 16, 2002 2002

MEDIUM: print

CONFERENCE/MEETING: 44th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology Philadelphia, PA, USA December 06-10, 2002; 20021206

SPONSOR: American Society of Hematology

ISSN: 0006-4971

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Poster; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Donor-derived T cells responding to tumor antigens circulate after SCT and are associated with leukemic remission. Healthy HLA-A2 positive individuals have **low frequencies** of CTL recognizing overexpressed tumor antigens e.g. PR1 a **peptide** from the primary granule protein, proteinase-3 and WT1, a transcription factor overexpressed in many acute leukemias, CML and solid tumors. The frequency of such antigen-specific T cells is **low** and often at the limits of detection with current techniques. We developed a sensitive functional assay to directly measure activity of CTLs against potential tumor antigens from PBMC from normal donors and patients with CML. As candidate antigens we chose HLA A*0201 binding peptides from the bcr-abl and abl-bcr junctions, PR3, PRAME, WT1 and CD66c. We developed a quantitative RT-PCR measurement of **peptide** -specific IFN-gamma production by CD8+ T cells. Total RNA was extracted from 1x10⁶/ml **peptide** stimulated CD8+ T cells and reverse transcribed into cDNA. Measurement of IFN-gamma gene expression was performed using an ABI prism 7900 Sequence Detection System. Primers and TagMan probes were designed to span exon-intron junctions to prevent amplification of genomic DNA. IFN-gamma was quantified relative to the expression of the CD8 gene. HLA-A*0201, CMV seropositive and negative healthy volunteers and CML patients pre and post SCT were apheresed. CD8+ T cells were positively selected and used as effector cells. T2 cells were used as APC, exposed for 2h to 0.1-10μM candidate tumor **peptide** and as a control the HLA A*0201 restricted CMV **peptide** pp65495-503. Optimum IFN- gamma mRNA production occurred at 3-6 hrs. The assay is extremely sensitive and reproducible both in repeat assays of the same specimen and in repetitive testing of the same individual. Negative controls including HLA A2 negative individuals and CMV negative A2 positive individuals are consistently negative. By comparing the frequency by tetramer analysis and RT-PCR of increasing dilutions of CMV pp65 and PR1 specific CD8 cells, RT-PCR was found to be 1-2 logs more sensitive, detecting antigen-specific T cells at frequencies in the order of 1:10,000 to 1:100,000. A number of normal donors showed a substantial increase in IFN- gamma production upon stimulation of their CTLs with PR1 and WT1 pulsed T2 cells. Of 12 normal donors tested 3 had PR1 specific activity, 4 had responses to WT1 and 1 had a response to CD66c. Stimulation indices (SI) varied between 3-420. No response was detected against bcr-abl **peptide**. Six of 10 CML patients pre- SCT had large responses (SI: 3-404) to multiple tumor peptides including PR1, WT1 and bcr-abl predominantly elicited only by high antigen concentrations, suggesting the presence of an autologous **tumor** response. Two **patients** in karyotypic but not molecular remission of CML were studied 100 and 180 days post SCT. Both showed high SI (up to 9643) against **low** concentrations of PR1 and WT1

peptides and one to bcr-abl. These results suggest that low frequencies of autoreactive T cells recognizing multiple tumor antigens exist in normal individuals and patients with leukemia. Post transplant finding suggests that GVL effects may be diverse - exerted by expansion of multiple clones of higher affinity T cells recognizing a variety of tumor antigens. We plan to use this technique to screen donors for leukemia-specific CTL, detect new candidate tumor antigens and study GVL response.

A Highly Sensitive RT-PCR Assay for Interferon-gamma Identifies Multiple Circulating Low Frequency CD8+ T Cells Recognizing Tumor Peptides PR1, WT1 and BCR-ABL in Normal Individuals...

...ABSTRACT: circulate after SCT and are associated with leukemic remission. Healthy HLA-A2 positive individuals have low frequencies of CTL recognizing overexpressed tumor antigens e.g. PR1 a peptide from the primary granule protein, proteinase-3 and WT1, a transcription factor overexpressed in many acute leukemias, CML and solid tumors. The frequency of such antigen-specific T cells is low and often at the limits of detection with current techniques. We developed a sensitive functional...

...bcr junctions, PR3, PRAME, WT1 and CD66c. We developed a quantitative RT-PCR measurement of peptide -specific IFN-gamma production by CD8+ T cells. Total RNA was extracted from 1x10⁶/ml peptide stimulated CD8+ T cells and reverse transcribed into cDNA. Measurement of IFN-gamma gene expression...

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DESCRIPTORS:

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: ...tumor peptide ; ...

...tumor peptide ;

8/3,K,AB/13 (Item 4 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R) File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
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0013103769 BIOSIS NO.: 200100275608

Tumor rejection and long term protection in MUC1 transgenic mice is mediated by MUC1-specific, IFN-gamma producing CD8+ T cells, in the absence of CD4+ T cells

AUTHOR: Soares M Melina (Reprint); Finn Olivera J (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: University of Pittsburgh, Terrace and Desoto Sts, Pittsburgh, PA, 15261, USA**USA

JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 15 (4): pA656 March 7, 2001 2001

MEDIUM: print

CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology 2001 Orlando, Florida, USA March 31-April 04, 2001; 20010331

ISSN: 0892-6638

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: MUC1 is a tumor antigen expressed by breast, pancreatic, colon, lung and ovarian adenocarcinomas. In **cancer patients**, it is possible to detect **low titer MUC1-specific IgM antibody and low frequency CTL responses**. There are no detectable MUC1-specific CD4+ T helper responses which suggests tolerance to this antigen and might account in part for the inability of these patients to recover from the disease. We have investigated the qualitative and quantitative differences in MUC1-specific responses following vaccination of conventional mice (wherein human MUC1 is a foreign antigen and is immunogenic) versus MUC1 transgenic mice, and what effect such responses have on growth of subcutaneous tumors expressing MUC1. We find that vaccines based on MUC1 synthetic **peptide** and adjuvants such as SBAS2 or GM-CSF induce high titer IgG responses while **peptide -pulsed DC (free of soluble peptide)** vaccines do not. The addition of soluble **peptide** to the DC vaccine elicits IgG antibody responses as well. In conventional mice, the DC vaccine results in the induction of both CD4+ and CD8+ IFN-gamma producing MUC1-specific T cells responses and tumor rejection. In MUC1 transgenic mice however, the DC vaccine is capable of inducing only CD8+ responses. Moreover, even though T helper cell tolerance is not overcome, the vaccine does result in tumor rejection. We are currently investigating the need for MUC1-specific CD4+ T cells for long term memory generation. Our preliminary data suggest that activation of CD8+ T cells alone gives long term protection from tumor growth.

ABSTRACT: MUC1 is a tumor antigen expressed by breast, pancreatic, colon, lung and ovarian adenocarcinomas. In **cancer patients**, it is possible to detect **low titer MUC1-specific IgM antibody and low frequency CTL responses**. There are no detectable MUC1-specific CD4+ T helper responses which suggests tolerance to...

...on growth of subcutaneous tumors expressing MUC1. We find that vaccines based on MUC1 synthetic **peptide** and adjuvants such as SBAS2 or GM-CSF induce high titer IgG responses while **peptide -pulsed DC (free of soluble peptide)** vaccines do not. The addition of soluble **peptide** to the DC vaccine elicits IgG antibody responses as well. In conventional mice, the DC...

8/3,K,AB/14 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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11167981 Genuine Article#: 614UZ Number of References: 42
Title: Cytolytic T-cell responses of cancer patients vaccinated with a MAGE antigen (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): Coulie PG (REPRINT) ; Karanikas V; Lurquin C; Colau D; Connerotte T; Hanagiri T; Van Pel A; Lucas S; Godelaine D; Lonchay C; Marchand M; van Baren N; Boon T
Corporate Source: Univ Louvain, Inst Cellular Pathol, Cellular Genet Unit, Ave Hippocrate 74, UCL 7459/B-1200 Brussels//Belgium/ (REPRINT); Univ Louvain, Inst Cellular Pathol, Cellular Genet Unit, B-1200 Brussels//Belgium/; Ludwig Inst Canc Res, Brussels Branch, Brussels//Belgium/
Journal: IMMUNOLOGICAL REVIEWS, 2002, V188 (OCT), P33-42
ISSN: 0105-2896 Publication date: 20021000
Publisher: BLACKWELL MUNKSGAARD, 35 NORRE SOGADE, PO BOX 2148, DK-1016 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
Language: English Document Type: REVIEW
Abstract: 'Cancer-germline' genes such as the MAGE gene family are expressed in many tumors and in male germline cells but not in normal tissues. They encode shared tumor-specific antigens, which have been used in therapeutic vaccination trials of metastatic melanoma patients. To establish whether there is a correlation between tumoral regressions and T-cell responses against the vaccine antigen, we evaluated the responses of patients vaccinated with a MAGE-3 antigenic peptide or a recombinant virus coding for the peptide . Blood lymphocytes were stimulated with antigenic peptide followed by detection with tetramer, T-cell cloning, and TCR analysis. In 4/9 regressor patients and in 1/14 progressors we found a low level, usually monoclonal cytolytic T lymphocyte response against the MAGE-3 peptide .

Title: Cytolytic T-cell responses of cancer patients vaccinated with a MAGE antigen
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...Identifiers--GENE MAGE-3; CUTANEOUS MELANOMA; HIGH- FREQUENCY ; TUMOR-ANTIGEN; CTL CLONES; LYMPHOCYTES; BLOOD; IDENTIFICATION; REGRESSION; MOLECULES

8/3,K,AB/15 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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09919491 Genuine Article#: 464EW Number of References: 55
Title: Epstein-Barr virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses in the blood and tumor site of Hodgkin's disease patients : Implications for a T-cell-based therapy (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): Chapman ALN; Rickinson AB; Thomas WA; Jarrett RF; Crocker J; Lee SP (REPRINT)
Corporate Source: Univ Birmingham,CRC, Inst Canc Studies,Vincent Dr, Edgbaston/Birmingham B15 2TT/W Midlands/England/ (REPRINT); Univ Birmingham,CRC, Inst Canc Studies,Birmingham B15 2TT/W Midlands/England/; Sch Vet,Dept Vet Pathol, Leukaemia Res Fund Virus

Ctr, Glasgow G61 1QH/Lanark/Scotland/; Birmingham Heartlands Hosp, Dept
Cellular Pathol, Birmingham B9 5SS/W Midlands/England/
Journal: CANCER RESEARCH, 2001, V61, N16 (AUG 15), P6219-6226
ISSN: 0008-5472 Publication date: 20010815
Publisher: AMER ASSOC CANCER RESEARCH, PO BOX 11806, BIRMINGHAM, AL 35202
USA

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Approximately 40% of Hodgkin's disease (HD) cases carry EBV in the malignant Hodgkin-Reed Sternberg (H-RS) cells, with expression of viral latent membrane proteins (LMPs) 1 and 2. These viral proteins are targets for CTLs in healthy EBV carriers, and their expression in EBV-associated HD raises the possibility of targeting them for a CTL-based immunotherapy. Here we characterize the CTL response to EBV latent antigens in both the blood and tumor -infiltrating lymphocytes of HD patients using two approaches: (a) in vitro reactivation of CTLs by stimulation with the autologous EBV-transformed lymphoblastoid cell line; and (b) an enzyme-linked immunospot assay to quantify frequencies of CTLs specific for known LMP1/2 epitopes. We detected EBV-specific CTLs in blood and biopsy samples from both EBV-negative and EBV-positive HD patients. However, as in healthy EBV carriers, LMP-specific CTL precursors occurred only at low frequency in the blood of HD patients, and with the exception of one EBV-negative HD case, were undetectable in the tumor. These data give rise to two considerations: (a) they may explain why EBV-positive tumor cells persist in the presence of an existing EBV-specific immune response; and (b) they provide a rationale for selectively boosting/eliciting LMP-specific CTL responses as a therapy for EBV-positive HD.

Title: Epstein-Barr virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses in the blood and tumor site of Hodgkin's disease patients : Implications for a T-cell-based therapy

...Abstract: Here we characterize the CTL response to EBV latent antigens in both the blood and tumor -infiltrating lymphocytes of HD patients using two approaches: (a) in vitro reactivation of CTLs by stimulation with the autologous EBV-transformed lymphoblastoid cell line; and (b) an enzyme-linked immunospot assay to quantify frequencies of CTLs specific for known LMP1/2 epitopes. We detected EBV-specific CTLs in blood and biopsy...

...EBV-negative and EBV-positive HD patients. However, as in healthy EBV carriers, LMP-specific CTL precursors occurred only at low frequency in the blood of HD patients, and with the exception of one EBV-negative HD...

...Identifiers--STERNBERG CELLS; COMPLEX CLASS-I; IMMUNE RECOGNITION; NUCLEAR ANTIGEN-3; EBV; EXPRESSION; PROTEIN; EPITOPE; IDENTIFICATION; PEPTIDE

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          $1.98  9 Types
$6.74  Estimated cost File155
          $5.02  0.851 DialUnits File55
          $8.20  4 Type(s) in Format 4 (UDF)
          $8.20  4 Types
$13.22 Estimated cost File55
          $26.10 1.112 DialUnits File34
          $13.64 2 Type(s) in Format 55 (UDF)
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      $9.47    0.541 DialUnits File340
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      OneSearch, 5 files, 4.033 DialUnits FileOS
$1.86 TELNET
$74.06 Estimated cost this search
$74.14 Estimated total session cost 4.253 DialUnits
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